MARYLAND GAZETTE

T H U R S D A Y, TUNE 14, 1770.

s apply to the Subscriber on the Premises. JOHN DUCKER R. All the Cloth that was brought to the mentioned Mill, before the ift Inffan, it ed off; the Owners are humbly requested to it away, with all convenient Speed. The Bo-of faid Mill is carried on with Care and Difand will be continued fo ful fold, at which there will be a Referve for finishing the: Works in before the Sale, and public Notice given in

fold, the following Mills, with the Land and

Improvements thereunto belonging, viz.
VALUABLE Merchant Mill, invasted on the

North Branch of South Biver, belonging to he about Twelve Acres of good Meadow; it about Twelve Acres of good Meadow; if for the Sithe, and at much high Land life a remarkable good Fulling-Mill and Countries, well fituated on the South Branch of Santy

There are Sixty Acres of Land belonging to tter, mostly wooded. The Streams are undergood, and near Tide Water. For Title and

fold, in Pursuance of the last Will and Testament Henry Hall, late of Anne-Arundel County, de-

IVERS valuable Tracts of Land, lying in Frede. rick County, and amongst others, between Tro ation, on the Waters of Linguisere, near Dr. alon's Copper Works. The Title to these Lands disputable. For Terms apply to the Executors are ready at all Times to treat about the Sale, and attend at Frederick County June Court for that

Persons having any Claims or Demands against deceased, are requested to bring them in; and who are indebted, are desired to make Payment al convenient Speed. Constant Attendance is

al convenient speed. Contrait Attendance is for adjusting all Claims touching the Perford e, by THOMAS WATKINS, Assing THOMAS H. HALL, Executors. Life and Health permit, I design myself to attend ale of my deceased Brother's Real Estate in Freement of his shall remain unperformed. 'Tis prometted of the state of the to pay off and fettle with all the Creditors in the fe of the prefent Year, as far as Effects. I do extended in the feoretic of the prefent of the pay off every just Demand the made, especially where due by Bond. JOHN HALL

HE Subscriber will take another Company for Inoculation, Monday the zift of May, and inue fo to do every Fifth Week after, until Amas. (5w) HENRY JERNINGHAM IXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD,

May 8, 1770. AN away last Night from the Subscribes, living in Charles-Town, Two Servant Mes, OSEPH MILLER, by Trade a Cooper, his one of his fore Teeth: Had on and took with a light colour'd Broad-Cloth Coat half worn, uff colour'd Jacket, Two Shirts, the one Check, other Country Linen, a new Felt, One Pair of es, and plated Buckles. JOHN FOSSETT, a 4 Feet 10 Inches high, middle aged: Had on took with him, Two Jackets, the one Fear-ght, the other Lineey, Two Country Linen ts, Two Pair of Trousers, a Pair of Shoes half d, and an old Felt Hat. He has been on board an of War, but is by Trade a Shoemaker. noever takes up the aforesaid Servants, shall the above Reward, or Eight Dollars for either hem, and reasonable Charges, paid by JOHN RANKIN.

(w3)

JOHN KARRELL.

B. Tis supposed they went off in a Boat

HE Deposition of Benjamin Tailaball, of Area-Aruidel County, who being sworn on the y Evangelists of Almighty God, in Consequence a Report that prevails in the Neighbourhood, he the said Benjamin Yeildball should say, that caught a certain William Woodward, junt. and his Tobacco-House stealing Tobacco; deposeth saith, that the Report is falle and without Founon, for that he the faid Benjamin Teildhall, never fay any fuch Thing of either of them, the faid fuspect either of them to have ever stolen any bacco from him, or any Thing elfe. Sworn to once from him, or any oth Day of May, 1770, before R. GHISELIN.

(tf) R. GHISELIN. enty Pounds Currency, to any Person that will

ve the Author of the Report.
WILLIAM WOODWARD, junn.

ABRAHAM WOODWARD, jun-

GREEN, at the PRINTING-. 6 d a Year; ADVERTISEMENTS, Week's Continuance. Long Ones Printed, most kinds of BLANKS, Sorts, with their proper Bonds of PRINTING-WORK performed

Billion Charles

D O N, March 22.

WRITER in Favour of America fays, "When Great-Britain, almost defencelefs, is a character and insulted by OND

Britain, almost defenceles, is threatened and infulted by France and Spain, there are upwards of Twenty Sail of Ships of War, Cutters, and other armed Vessels, employed in harrassing and obstructing the Trade of New-England. They have seized and detained, to the great Injury of defair Trader, Twenty-Three Vessels, which Injustice sels could not condemn, as not a Shadow of Charge speared against them. Yet the unhappy Sufferers are speared against them. Yet the unhappy Sufferers are speared against them. Yet the unhappy Sufferers are speared against them to the unishment of those who make them. Sizures, by the Punishment of those who make them. Sizures, by the Punishment of those who make them to dign to tell us what are his Ideas of the Trade of our Colonies, which enables them to of the Trade of our Colonies, which enables them to the annually Two Millions worth of our Manufacthe annually Two Millions worth of our Manufactures? Does he think it injurious to this Country, that he is thus employing that Force, which ought to be tuned against our inveterate Foes, to cruize against the American Merchant? He will tell us, perhaps, this is intended against the illicit Trader: If so, that is not the Law open in America, as in Britain. why is not the Law open in America, as in Britain, against those who make salse and frivolous Scizures? against those who make take and Historians Selzetes, In that Case the unfair Trader only would fuller; now, every One is equally exposed to the Malevolence of Informers and Custom-House Officers; so that this Establishment cannot operate so much to discounte-

Establishment cannot operate so much to discounte-nance unsair Trassic, as to abolish entirely all Trade."

April 7. The Question upon which the Min—ty became the M—j—y, Yesterday Se'nnight, has not been clearly explained. A Motion having been made by Mr. G—the for Leave to bring in a Bill for the more equitable Decision of contested Elections; the super was granted, but the Min—ry thought sit to more equitable Decision of contested Elections; the fame was granted, but the Min—17 thought fit to oppose its passing, not perhaps because they did not approve it, but because they might think it was giving up a Branch of the M—1 Prerogative. It had been a Culom, of which all M—rs had availed themselves from the Time of the Revolution down to the Meeting of the present P——to determine con-Meeting of the present P——, to determine contested Elections by Numbers; and as the M——recould, in former P———ts, always command a Majority, the Decisions in Contest were sure to be carried in Favour of the Man whom the M— in Favour of the Man whom the M——r approved; in Favour of the Man whom the M——r approved; infomuch, that during the Tory M——y of Q. Anne, there was not one Instance of a Whig Member's being admitted upon Petition; and during the Ministry of Sir R. Walpole, it is well known, that the Lois of the Chippenham Election was the Lofs of his Power as a Minister. To prevent these shameful Proceedings for the Future, the Bill in Question provides, that 44 Members shall be appointed by the House as a that 45 Members shall be appointed by the House as a select Committee, to enquire into the Merits of the Election in Contest, out of which Number each Candidate shall have a Right to except against Fisteen; so that the Number of Fisteen will at last only remain to decide the Contest, and these are when Oath to decide the Contest, and these are when Oath to decide the Contest, and these are when Oath to decide the Contest. decide the Contest; and these are, upon Oath, to determine according to the Evidence that shall be produced before them. A more equitable Bill than this the Mind of Man could not have fuggested. It was not therefore to be wondered that it met the Counterpants of a very creet Majority. not therefore to be wondered that it met the Countenance of a very great Majority, and the rather, as the Principle upon which it was opposed could have Weight only with a few. This Bill will, in its Consequences, operate farther than at first View it may seem, as it effectually strikes at the Root of Bribery and Corruption, for as there is already a Law as strong as Words can frame it, against Bribery and Corruption, the significant of the strikes of the strikes and the strikes are the strikes and corruption, the significant of the strikes are strikes and strikes and strikes and strikes and strikes and strikes are strikes and strikes and strikes are strikes and strikes and strikes are strikes and strikes are strikes as the strikes are strikes are strikes as the strikes are strikes

April 11. It is confidently reported, that the Ministry begin to fall out with one another, which the adverte Party will take the Advantage of, and leap into the

April 12. The present Plan talked of for an Accommodation between the Majority and Minority, is faid

to be the Production of Lord Lyttleton.
On a strift Calculation it appears, that above Forty of his Majesty's Subjects have been killed by the Solians in the Solians of th diery, in different Parts of the Kingdom, within these three Years.

April 13. A Report prevailed yesterday Morning, that a certain Colonel will vacate his Seat by the Acceptance of a Place, when a new Writ will be issued for the County, in order to give a patriotic Gentleman an Opportunity of being re-chosen.

April 14. Yesterday the House of Peers adjourned to Thursday the 26th Instant, and the House of Commons to Tuesday the 24th.

No Courier having hitherto arrived at the Russian to Tuesday the 24th. Ambassadors, with Advice of the Reduction of Braihow, the Report concerning the same is now become doubtful. It is the same with respect to another Rumour which prevailed, viz. that the Russian Troops, commanded by General Panin, have taken the Fortress of Russian by Assay.

of Bender by Assault.

We hear that the several Clubs, which have elected Mr. Wilkes one of their Members, have all made Con-

tributions for the total Discharge of that Gentleman's

On Friday, the 13th of March, failed from Spithead, Admiral Elphinston, with the Russian Squadron under his Command, confisting of Six Ships of the Line and

Three Transports.
It is said that a certain Declaration in an august Affembly, made by a patriotic Peer, will be questioned

At a Meeting of an august Assembly after the Holi-days, when the temporary Business is gone through, the lately delivered Petitions and Remonstrances will after the Holidays.

be further considered.

At Guildhall Yesterday, after the Town Clerk had read aloud the King's Answer to the Remonstrance, with the Resolutions and Address of the House of Commons thereon; as likewise the Resolutions of the Goldsmiths, Grocers, and Weavers; a Motion was made and seconded, that the King's Answer should be entered on the City Journals, which was agreed to.

The Lord Mayor thereon observed, "That the

entered on the City Journals, which was agreed to.

The Lord Mayor thereon observed, "That the Answer received to the Remonstrance was a very harsh one; so much so, that in the whole History of England, it perhaps, could not be parallelled. Notwithstanding this, he said, he could not arraign his Majesty, but his M——rs: Who, on this, as well upon every other Occasion, treated the Opinions of the People with Insolence and Disrespect." As a Proof of the Assability—of the King, he used their having all had the Honour to kis his Hand.

He mentioned "the Danger he had run in supporting the last Resolutions of the Livery in a certain Assable, on which Occasion (he said) he had been threatened with Confinement, Sequestration of his Effects, and even with Banishment; and which Threats he really believed would have been put in Execution but for the spirited support of another of the City's Representatives, Mr. Trecothick, and the Two worthy Sherisfs, with some other Gentlemen."

In regard to the Resolutions of the Goldsmiths, Weavers, and Grocers, he said, "That their Resections were as illiberal as untrue, as that, as well as every Act of the Livery, was not done clandestinely or insidiously, but in the Face of open Day, and with the joint Concurrence (only one excepted) of the most respectable Citizens in the World."

He concluded with observing, "That he had accepted the Office of Lord Mayor, with a Determination to support the Dignity of it, as an honest Man, and their faithful Guardian; and that, though they were charged with a Design to promote Riots and Disturbances in the City, he would, on every Occasion, take Cate to exert his Authority to prevent them, and therefore recommended them strongly to preserve Peace as much as possible the ensuing Holiday Week."

The Authenticity of a certain Remonstrance having been questioned, a Correspondent informs us, that if some Kind of Answer is not given to it is the been destined to the second of the soul of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second

The Authenticity of a certain Remonstrance having been questioned, a Correspondent informs us, that if fome Kind of Answer is not given to it, it has been resolved to present another signed by the Electors.

The Protest against a Remonstrance of a certain City, is signed, it is said, by near 1000 Persons, which is supposed to be the Effect of undue Instuence. Certain Companies, who have made fome late extra-ordinary Refolutions, we hear are likewise preparing a

ordinary Resolutions, we hear are likewise preparing a Protest against the Remonstrance, to be signed by the Liveries of their respective Companies.

April 16. A private Letter from Amserdam mentions, that One hundred Tons of Tea were actually shipped on board a Dutch Vessel, the latter End of March last, for St. Eustaia, with Design to be fold to the North-American Vessels which constantly resort there.

They write from Hemburgh, that the Court of Per-

American Veneis which contantly refort there.

They write from Hamburgh, that the Court of Peterfourg feem somewhat alarmed for the Fate of the Ruffan Squadron, should it be attacked by the French and Spanish Fleets, which had occasioned the holding divers Councils, at the breaking up of which Couriers were dispatched to the different Northern Courts in Alliance with her Majesty

April 17. The Russian Fleet, during their Stay here,

April 17. The Russian Fleet, during their Stay here, has spent upwards of 26,000l.

Extract of a Letter from Marseilles, dated the 6th Instant.

The Alarm Man of War, bound from Cadiz, with Money, for this Port and Genoa, after being Three Days in Marseilles Road, and not delivered her Money, was drove on the Rocks by her Cables breaking in a studen Gust of Wind, and was obliged to cut away all her Masts, having her Rudder beat off, and very leaky, You cannot conceive what a horrid Spectacle it was to You cannot conceive what a horrid Spectacle it was to fee Capt. Jarvis, and so many brave Fellows, among the Rocks, under a high Shore, within Piftol Shot, and no one to affift them. Several small Vessels with Cables mo one to affift them. Several small Vessels with Cables were sent off, and beat back: At last they got them the End of a Hawitzer, which warped them to a Place of Safety for that Night. The next Morning, it blowing very hard, no Boats could be got to go off, but at Night a Number being procured, they dragged her in by Four or Five o'Clock the next Morning. She had been there but a few Hours, before the Bread which stonged the Leak gave way, and the Water came in fropped the Leak gave way, and the Water came in faster than the Pumps could throw it out, so that she was obliged to be drawn to fost Shore, and to be let down in the Mud. Not one Man is hurt, and they are in Hopes of getting the Ship up again.

Yesterday his Majesty, the Dukes of Gleucester and

Cumberland, and feveral General Officers, reviewed Elliet and Burgoyne's Regiments of Light Horse on Wim-

We hear that the Peace Officers of the City and Liberty of Westminster have received Directions to be at the Watch-houses of their respective Parishes, not only this Evening, but to-morrow Evening also, and not to depart from thence without the Direction of the Magiftrates.

From the MIDDLESEX JOURNAL of March 20.

BELIEVE there is no Man, however indifferent about the Interests of this Country, who will not readily confess, that the Situation, to which we are now reduced, whether it has arisen from the Violence of Faction, or from an arbitrary Syllem of Government, justifies the most melancioly Apprehensions, and calls for the Exertion of whatever Wisdom or Vigour is left among us. The K—'s Answer to the Remonstrance of the City of London, and the Measures monstrance of the City of London, and the Meatures since adopted by the Ministry, amount to a plain Declaration, that the Principle, on which Mr. Luttrell was seated in the House of Commons, is to be supported in all its Consequence, and carried to its utmost Extent. The same Spirit, which violated the Freedom of Election, now invades the Declaration and Bill of Pichts, and threatens to unsish the Subject for Freedom of Election, now invades the Declaration and Bill of Rights, and threatens to punifi the Subject for exercifing a Privilege, hitherto undiffuted, of petitioning the Crown. The Grievances of the People are aggravated by Infults; their Complaints not merely difregarded, but checked by Authority; and every one of those Acts, against which they remonstrated, confirmed by the K—'s decisive Approbation. At such a Moment, no honest Man will remain silent or inactive. However diffinguished by Rank or Property. inactive. However diffinguished by Rank or Property, in the Rights of Freedom we are all equal. As we are Englishmen, the least confiderable Man among us has an Interest, equal to the provided stablement in the Englishmen, the least considerable Man among us has an Interest, equal to the proudest Nobleman, in the Laws and Constitution of his Country, and is equally called upon to make a generous Contribution in support of them;—whether it be the Heart to conceive, the Understanding to direct, or the Hand to execute. It is a common Caule, in which we are all interested, in which we should all be engaged. The Man, who deferts it at this alarming Criss, is an Energy to his Country, and, what I think of infinitely less value, a Country, and, what I think of infinitely less value, a Traitor to his S——n. The Subject, who is truly Loyal to the Chief Magistrate, will neither advise nor submit to arbitrary Measures. The City of London have given an Example, which, I doubt not, will be fubmit to arbitrary Measures. The City of London have given an Example, which, I doubt not, will be followed by the whole Kingdom. The noble Spirit of the Metropolis is the Life-Blood of the State, collected at the Heart; from that Point it circulates, with Health and Vigour, through every Artery of the Confliction. The Time is come, when the Body of the English People must affert their own Cause. Conscious of their Strength, and animated by a Sense of their Duty, they will not surrender their Birth-rights to Ministers, Parliaments, or Kings.

The City of London have expressed their Sentiments with Freedom and Firmnes; they have spoken Truth

The City of London have expressed their Sentiments with Freedom and Firmness; they have spoken Truth boldly; and, in whatever Light their Remonstrance may be represented by Courtiers, I defy the most subtle Lawyer in this Country to point out a single Instance, in which they have exceeded the Truth. Even that Affertion, which we are told is most offensive to Parliament, in the Theory of the English Constitution, is strictly true. If any Part of the Representative Body be not chosen by the People, that Part vitiates and firitly true. If any Part of the Representative Body be not chosen by the People, that Part vitiates and corrupts the Whole. If there be a Desect in the Representation of the People, that Power, which alone is equal to the making of Laws in this Country, is not compleat, and the Acts of Parliament, under that Circumstance, are not the Acts of a pure and intire Legislature. I speak of the Theory of our Constitution; and whatever Difficulties or Inconveniences may attend the Practice, I am ready to maintain, that as far cumstance, are not the Atts of por Constitution; lature. I speak of the Theory of our Constitution; and whatever Difficulties or Inconveniences may attend the Practice, I am ready to maintain, that as far as the Fast deviates from the Principle, so far the Practice is vicious and corrupt. I have not heard a Question raised upon any other Part of the Remonstrance. That the Principle, on which the Middlesex Election was determined, is more pernicious in its Effects, than either the levying Ship-Money by Charles the First, or the suspending Power assumed by his Son, will hardly be disputed by any Man, who understands or wishes well to the English Constitution. It is not an Act of open Violence done by the King, or any direct and palpable Breach of the Laws attempted by his Minister, that can ever endanger the Liberties of this Country. Against such a King or Minister the People would immediately take the Alarm, and all Parties unite to oppose him. The Laws may be grossy violated in particular Instances, without any direct Attack upon the whole System. Facts of that Kind stand alone; they are attributed to Necessity, not defended upon Principle. We can never be really in Ended upon Principle. We can never be really in Danger, until the Forms of Parliament are made Use of to destroy the Substance of our civil and political to destroy the Substance of our civil and political by contributing to establish new Principles of Government, and employing the very Weapons, committed to the by the collective Body, to stab the Constitute of the by the collective Body, to stab the Constitute of the by the collective Body, to stab the Constitute of the both and employing the very Weapons, committed to the both and the Constitute of the Constitute of the Constitute of the Constitute of t ment, and employing the very Weapons, committed to it by the collective Body, to stab the Consitution.